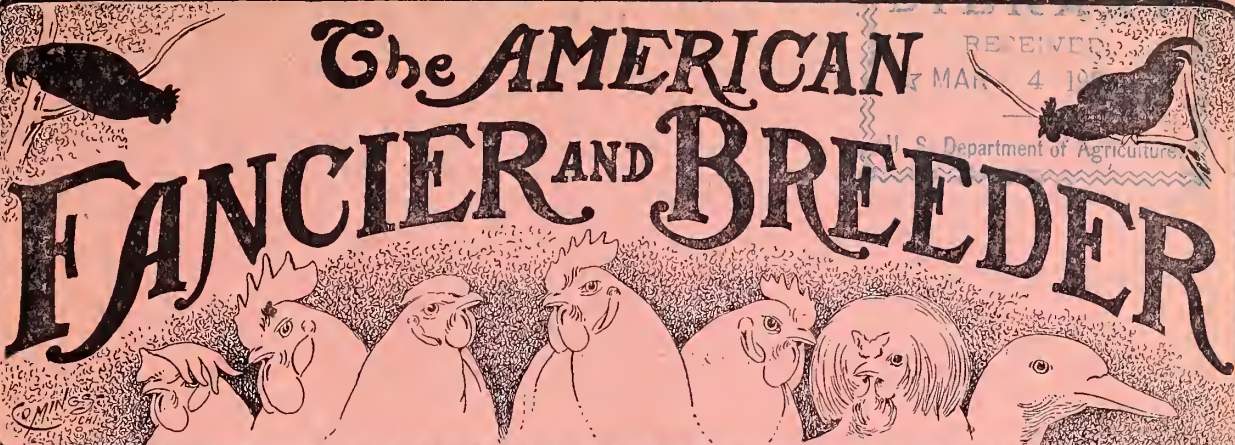


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The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 21.

De Kalb, Illinois, February, 1904.

No. 2.



White Plymouth Rock.

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THE HONORS AWARDED

To my Buff Leghorns during the past eight years, in which they have been bred, probably exceed in number those awarded to any other breeds. I have this year for the first time, under color on females and females as good as the Buff Cochins, no one has got better, at least I have not heard of it. Large circular free. Eggs \$2.

Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 21.

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY, 1904.

No. 2.

THE GAPE WORM.

There has been considerable controversy pro and con all summer as to the cause of gapes, some contending that the gape-worm is hidden away in the body of the angle worm or fish worms as the boys would call them, and that in this way the gape-worm is introduced into the system of the fowl. Now if this were true every young chick that runs throughout the entire world would be infected, because every young chick that can find them eats the angle-worm and all they can get of them. The first meal of the robin in the nest is usually an angleworm. Naturalists tell us that the little birds are provided with their first grit with which to grind the food in their gizzard through the eating of the angle-worm.

Gapes do come from a bug or worm that comes from the ground. This worm, however grows from the seed that was planted by birds that infected the year or years before. Wherever a large number of fowls or birds of any kind tramp over the same ground continually it is quite likely that gapes will come. We have never yet been able to discover that wild partridge, quail, or pheasant were ever troubled in this way, neither do we know that wild turkeys have ever been troubled, but we do know that when turkeys are domesticated and kept in close quarters; that when pheasants are kept in the same way, also chickens, that gapes will come year after year to this same locality unless the most stringent care is taken to prevent it. We have mentioned several times during the past year the best methods for preventing and curing gapes. The season having passed for this ailment, there can be nothing done that will prevent its return prior to next spring.

In reading of birds a short time since we came across an interesting paragraph from which we quote as follows: "No birds are more thrifty than the robins. They raise more broods in a season than do the majority of birds, their young grow faster and are more healthy and prosperous than almost any other bird. This is attributed to the value of earth-worms as food; the greater part of the robin's diet, both old and young, is made up of these."

This is quite against the theory that earth worm creates the gapes. Another singular incident that came under my observation is the fact that a pair of robins having built their nest in a scrub pine tree and laid their first eggs, that day about noon a cat bird came along while the robins were absent,

pushed the robin-egg from the nest and laid within the nest herself. Each day or two the cat-bird returned and would push from the nest the egg that had been laid by the robin and lay her egg in the same nest. The eggs of the cat-bird were hatched by the robin, young fed continually upon earth-worms and bugs and now, the last week of July, the cat-birds are out of the nest and the robins are still giving them careful attention and care. We have known of both cat-birds and jay-birds driving other birds away and stealing their nest, but this is the first instance we have known like this. Those well versed as to bird culture tells us that this is not unusual with the cat-bird. This close observation has added to our experience, for we notice the unusual amount of earthworms that come to the top of the ground, there having been considerable rain, and the robins did not have to go but a very short distance from their nest to have a full supply of these worms for the young birds, which were not affected in the least with anything like gapes nor do we think that any bird in the nest ever contracted gapes from eating earth worms, nor will they injure young fowls.—P. F.

ROOSTING IN TREES.

Thousands of farmers permit their turkeys, and sometimes their chickens, to roost in trees during all seasons of the year. Cold and exposure prevent laying. When fowls are allowed to live in the open air, they acquire all the animal heat they can get to keep themselves warm, and accordingly have none to spare for the production of eggs. When one is keeping fowls merely as a pleasure, and does not care whether they make or lose money, it is perhaps as good a plan to allow the birds to depend upon themselves, but eggs will be lacking during the colder months of the year. Fowls are creatures of habit, and even if the farmer decides to build for his flock a comfortable poultry-house, it will not prevent them from roosting in the trees in winter unless they are taught that the houses are for their accommodation. This is done by catching them at night, and placing them in the house, where they must be confined for a week, at the end of which time they will have forgotten their former roosting places, and when given their new quarters. Outdoor exposure is ruinous to birds of all kinds. When allowed to roost in trees, they become the prey of owls; or if on the ground,

they are liable to destruction from four foot enemies. Turkeys often become lame from the freezing of their feet, while breeds of poultry with large combs and wattles also suffer severely. Fowls that are not provided for are not fitted for producing eggs, and the farmer consequently loses the use of their services by not giving them proper care. As eggs are usually high during the winter season, any expense in the poultry department should result in a good profit on the investment during that time.—F. F.

POINTS ON FEEDING.

Separate the hens from the pullets and cockerels; if you feed the hens with the young stock and feed the latter as much as they need to keep them growing nicely, the hens will get too fat, and won't lay an egg this winter, besides the cockerels will develop much larger and vigorous birds than if allowed to run with the old hens. We notice some recommend to separate the cockerels from the pullets, but do not think this the best plan; the young stock should be allowed on the range every day that the weather will permit. They can find all the bugs and grasshoppers they need; just the thing to make large, vigorous breeders.

Yard our hens October 1st, and they are kept busy all the time. Their feed is stirred up in litter so they have to scratch for every grain of it. This gives them the needed exercise to keep them from getting too fat. For green food we use turnips. Either clover or pe hay makes excellent feed for poultry in winter. We have a feed cutter to cut the hay up with. Common corn fodder makes a good winter food for poultry. Cut up a load of fodder some cold, snowy day and see how quick the fowls will have it devoured. We keep grit and oyster shells before our fowls all the time and never have a case of indigestion.—G. W. W. in Successful Poultry Journal.

Never throw the table scraps into the swill barrel for hog slop. Feed all of them to your poultry.

Better have the whole side of the house open than a crack or knot-hole in the wall, through which the wind can blow on the head of a fowl on a perch.

Contagion frequently comes through the drinking vessels. Clean out and scald them often and do not allow diseased birds to drink with the rest of the flock.

Early Moulting Hens.

As a rule, when the hens begin to moult early in the summer, they cease to lay, the result being that they are at once sent to market as no longer profitable. This is a mistake, for all hens may shed their old feathers and take on new plumage, and some beginning early in the summer, while others do not commence until late in the fall; but the process requires about three months' time. In other words a hen takes one fourth of the time during the year to moult, giving her a period for laying not exceeding 300 days as the maximum.

The molting period has something to do with winter laying. Granting that three months' time must be lost, it is plain that if a hen begins to moult the first of August, she will not be in full plumage again until the first of November, and she will not lay until the molting has been completed. If the weather is mild, however, during November, and winter does not set in before December, she will have a full month's rest and will begin laying and then continue laying through the winter. Hence, this rule must not be overlooked, which is, that if the hens begin to lay before cold weather they will lay during the winter, but if cold weather overtakes them before they begin to lay they will probably not lay before spring.

What then should be done with the hens that begin to moult early? Keep them, of course, as they will soon finish molting and be ready for work long before some of the other hens begin. When you sell off the hens now because they are shedding their feathers, and do not lay, you will be selling the very hens that you should keep over for producing eggs during the cold months. So do not sell the moulting hens, but sell those that are fat and do not lay. Old hens moult earlier than the pullets because they begin about 11 months from the last molting, which causes them to moult a month earlier every year, and therefore it will be noticed that the hens which molted in July of last year will moult in June this year.

Feeding of the molting hens is matter to receive careful consideration. When making the new feathers they require food rich in nitrogen and mineral matter. Linseed meal, bone, meat and milk should be given in preference to grain, and they should have free access to grass, especially clover. It is also important to give them dry quarters, so as to protect them when nearly naked, as dampness may induce roup, which is contagious and may carry off the whole flock.

The Benefits of a Club.

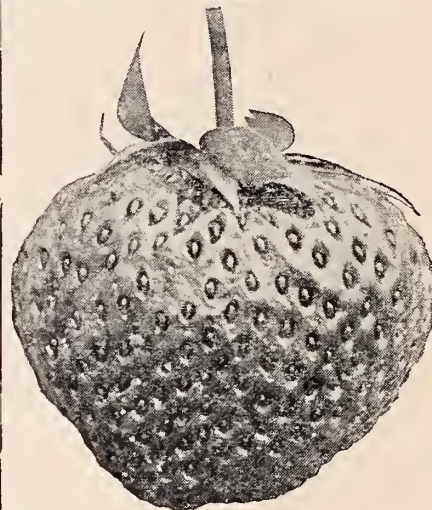
As it was then, so it is today: In union there is strength; united we stand, divided we fall. These words of caution uttered by that martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, should be heeded by us all. This should be the watchword of every specialty club. I believe no specialty club has made more progress than the Buff Leghorn Club. We have the breed to back us and the grit to

bring it to the front. Every breeder of the buffs who is not today a member of the club is not only an enemy to himself, but a danger to the rest of us. Every breed requires push and energy to keep it to the front rank no matter what its claims may be. New breeds are constantly clamoring for public attention. Where would the buffs be today had it not been for the Club? What prominence it has gained, the Club is to be credited with. When you have a good thing, push it along. Who benefits by this energy? Every breeder of the buffs. Can you afford to miss this chance to be a member? Do you care to be classed as one who is reaping the harvest of the thrift and energy of others? Be one of us. To be a member of the club means to be upright, honest; in other words, the club membership is a talisman that you will be proud to place before you at all times. To every intending purchaser of the Buffs the roll of membership stands for a square deal. Dishonest methods by members of the club will not be tolerated. What better advertisement can you secure than this? Every effort to advance the breed will rebound to the credit of the club members. What better means of advancement can be secured than the interchange of ideas along the line of breeding? As the Methodists claim, the experience meeting is the one that counts; so with us. This getting right up in meeting and speaking your little piece is what brings the breed to the front. Are you ashamed of your breed? Then join us and help shout. Brother Barnes is ever ready to take your name. A chance to help a good cause is placed before you. Can you pass it by? By helping us you are helping yourself. Better send in your name today. The Buffs have come to stay, and now is the accepted time to place your name on the roll of honor. Let history record you as one whose energies were extended in the advancement of a breed that stands second to none in the production of eggs. With the successful future before this Club, can you afford to be a non-member?—Carl W. Lenz, Dayton, O.

Brooder chicks never have gapes, which proves that gathered from the yards is the cause of the trouble.

Clover is the best food to give a high color to the yolks of laying hens. Feed either green or clover meal steamed.

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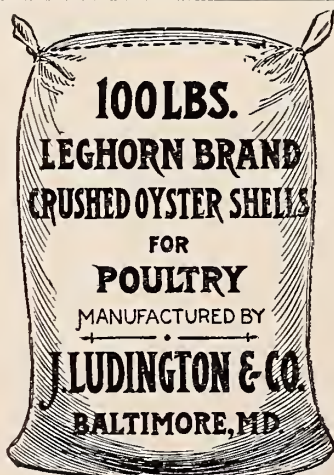
A strawberry book written by the "Strawberry King" so called because he discovered the way to develop the fruit organs in a plant and make it grow two big berries where one little one grew before. He grows the biggest crops of the biggest berries ever produced, and the book tells all about how he does it. It is a treatise on **plant physiology**, and explains correct principles in fruit-growing. It is worth its weight in gold to any fruit-grower. Will be sent free to all readers of the **AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER**. Send your address now. The finest **thoroughbred pedigree plants** in the world.

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Making the Hens Work.

I find your journal to be very entertaining and instructive in so much that I think all farmers and poultry raisers should have it in their reading room. Among its valuable articles, appear from time to time some on feeding so as to make the hens work, to secure eggs. I make my hens work by feeding them wheat in the head. I am employed in an elevator, and secure all the small heads which come out of the wheat brought there to be cleaned. They are about an inch long, and contain about four or five grains of wheat in each head, now, by feeding my hens in such a way, I make them work, and thresh out their own grain, and in return I have good layers. My chickens are mostly of a cross of Silver Wyandotte cocks, with Plymouth Rock hens, and are hearty, big chickens. I am getting tired of wasting time on sitting hens and intend to get an incubator, and then I will write and tell you how expert I am at spoiling eggs and letting chicks die after they have been hatched.—A. R. Eads.

BROKEN FLINT.

Broken flint is now considered one of the articles in the stock of a poultry supply store, and it is bought largely by poultrymen who live in those sections where gritty material is scarce. As the flint is broken fine, and is hard and sharp, it is also used by those who have plenty of gravel, but who desire sharp substances for their hens. It is exceedingly cheap, and ten or twelve pounds, costing about ten cents, may be scattered over the range of the hens to be picked up by them as required, and the hens appreciate it very much.

They Expect Too Much.

The trouble with a great many advertisers in poultry journals is that they expect too much from that source. They expect the advertisement to do more work than their best travelers, whose expenses are as much in one month as the yearly cost of the advertisement. As a rule, no attention is given to the advertisement except to change the wording once in six months. Imagine the big (?) orders your travelers would receive if they simply handed their card to customers and said they would sit down and write for an order. This is how an advertisement in the poultry paper is treated. Why not change your advertisement every month? Speak to your customers through it the same as your traveler would talk to them. The publisher of the best journal in existence can only sell you space among probable buyers. He cannot guarantee that the advertisement will pay you. That rests with yourself. You must use the space to your best advantage.—Ex.

Sift coal ashes and dry earth under the roosts; they will prevent dampness from the droppings.

SALZER'S SEED NOVELTIES

SALZER'S NATIONAL OATS.
 Yea, farmers of America lend me your ears while I chant the merits of this new Oat Novelty.
 Editors, Agricultural Writers, Institute Orators, all talk and write about this new Oat. It yielded in Wis 156 bu., in Ohio 187 bu., in Mich. 231 bu., in Mo. 151 bu. and in N. D. 310 bu. per acre, during 1903, and in 1904 you can grow just as easily 300 bu. per acre of **Salzer's National Oats**, as we can. Your land is just as good, just as rich and you are just as good a farmer as we are. We hope you will try this Oat in 1904, and then sell same for seed to your neighbors at a fancy price, next fall.

Macaroni Wheat.
 It does well on arid, dry lands as also on rich farm lands, yielding from **30 to 80 bu. per acre.**

Speltz and Hanna Barley.
 Greatest cereal food on earth. Yields 4 tons elegant straw hay and 80 bu. of grain, as rich as corn, oats and wheat ground together! Does well everywhere. Hanna Barley grows on dry, arid lands, yielding 60 bu. per acre.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.
 Positively the biggest eared early corn on earth yielding in Ind. 177 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Penn. 158 bu., Mich. 220 bu., and S. D. 274 bu. per acre. It is really a marvelous corn. Sinks its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment and grows like a weed.

Bromus Inermis and Alfalfa Clover.
 Bromus Inermis is the most prolific grass for permanent pastures on earth. Yields 7 tons hay per acre. Good on sand, lime, clay, gravel—yes, on all kinds of soils!
 Alfalfa Clover produces more hay and better hay than any Clover known. It is good for 7 tons per acre.

Potatoes 736 bushels per Acre.
 The Editor of the RURAL NEW YORKER says, "Salzer's Earliest Potato is the earliest out of 16 early sorts tried, and yields 464 bu. per acre, while Salzer's Early Wisconsin yielded for them 756 bu. per acre. Salzer's Potatoes for yield challenge the world!"

FOR 10c IN STAMPS
 and the name of this paper, we will send you a lot of farm seed samples including some of above, together with our mammoth 140 page illustrated catalog. Send to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.

30000 ACRES!

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THE BANNER DAIRY STATE IN THE U. S.

The above lands are located in Central Wisconsin on four lines of Rail-Road that cross the state. Convenient to towns and cities, churches, schools, creameries, factories and rural mail delivery. This country is well watered with springs and small streams and a great many small lakes. It is composed of beautiful rolling prairie, timber, and bottom lands, also cut-over timber lands. They are very productive for grain, hay, clover, potatoes and fruit, plenty of timber for wood. Prices range from \$7.50 to \$15.00 for unimproved and \$20.00 to \$40.00 for improved farms. Liberal Terms. Free transportation to parties who buy. Write for full information. Address,

F. M. MUNGER & SONS, DEKALB, ILLINOIS.

If you are building a new chicken-house in a country where there is much dampness put a board floor in it if you expect to run any baby chicks in it, for it pays to arrange your buildings so that water-spouts cannot ruffle your prospects and expectations. Then bank up all around the house with dirt made slanting and have a ditch all around to carry off the water. Then cover the floor with two or three inches of sand—and presto! you can snap your fingers at storms and

rain.

There is money in poultry culture for any one who will take it up on a money-making basis, without buying everything read or heard about. Many people spend too much money in needless style in buildings. What is needed is a good tight roof and a floor that will not let in the wind. A two-room house is needed, but the roosting room does not need to be large.

The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER

Published the 15th of each month.

By The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER PUB., CO.

DE KALB, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1904.

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THE OAT WONDER.

The Editor must tell its readers of this marvel. It originated with the largest farm seed grower in the world, the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis. It has stiff straw, stands up like a stone wall, is white, heavy, and has long ears, filled to the top with fat, plump kernels. It is a great stoolet, so stocks from one kernel. IF YOU WILL SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c IN STAMPS to above address, you get a sample of this Oat Wonder, which yielded in 1903, in 40 States from 250 to 320 bu. per acre, together with other farm seed samples and their big catalogue. F. P.

The Illinois World's Fair commissioners have just held a meeting here and gone over the whole ground relating to the preparation for the Illinois exhibits at the great fair of the year. They found that good progress has been made but that much remains to be done. The state's building is 85 per cent completed, but has lately been delayed by strikes of the plasterers who have been demanding \$7 a day for work on the job.

Senator Shumway, chairman of the committee on building and grounds, made an extended report, and assured the commissioners that no state will have so attractive a building as that of Illinois, when it is com-

pleted. He was authorized to let the contract for the decoration, and to proceed with the improvement of the grounds.

The chairman of the commission, Senator H. M. Dunlap, informed the commission that the expenditures made and in sight, seemed to justify the statement that the building would be made ready furnishing at a cost of less than the original bids contemplated.

Commissioner Mahoney reported that his committee is making good progress toward the arrangements for a showing of the work of the Illinois state institutions, especially the reformatory at Pontiac, and the institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind at Jacksonville.

Commissioners Craig on agriculture, Dunlap on horticulture, Fuik on live stock and Warder on mines and minerals all reported good progress. The greatest difficulty met by some of them is found in arranging the method of installation so as to conform to the commissioners' idea of economy and the fair managers' ideas of glitter and display. Mr. Warder was authorized to arrange for a place to receive and store the material for the mines and minerals display until it is ready to be installed.

The commissioners will hold another meeting in February, when it is believed they will be able to see practically to the end of the big job they have in hand.

REPORT OF EASTERN ILLINOS SHOW.

The third annual show of the Eastern Illinois Poultry and Pet Stock Association was opened on a very icy time, but notwithstanding this drawback there was a fine line of birds on exhibition which was the cream of the state. Owing to the raising of the entrance fee all inferior stock was cut out and only the best was shown. Judges, exhibitors and visitors, all expressed delight at seeing such a nice, clean show, full of interest from first floor to second, as the show occupied two floors.

Competition was very close, causing many ties, but all was settled with great satisfaction to all and there was not a single exhibitor but who carried off some coveted prize and all voted the show a great success and places the association in fine standing, as all prizes and bills were paid before the show closed.

At the annual meeting held Friday during the show, the name was changed to Eastern Illinois Fancier's Association and the following officers were elected: Pres J. M. Meyers, V Pres J. W. Waggoner, Mattoon, Ill., Sec C. L. Carney, Charleston, Asst Sec H. A. Bacon, Charleston, Treas Mrs. S. D. Dole, Findlay, Superintendants J. W. Waltrip, Charleston, and W. N. Middleton, Assumption; Asst Superintendants Ed. Sentel, Sullivan, and Bert Brown, Charleston.

All voted to run the next show on the same basis and will be held January 9 to 14, 1905. J. M. Rapp will be one of the jud-

ges again as he gave perfect satisfaction.

The prospect for the fourth show is very flattering and members will work from now until the opening of the show to make it second to none in the country.

C. L. Carney, Sec'y.

What the Brownlow Bill will do for the Farmer

There is a bill introduced in congress by the Hon. Walter P. Brownlow of Tennessee and the Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, member of the Senate from New Hampshire, appropriating \$24,000,000 on the part of the National Government as National aid in building wagon roads. This money is to be apportioned among the States according to their population, except that no State shall receive less than \$250,000.

Each State receiving National aid from the Government must add a like amount to the sum received. This will, therefore, cause the spending of \$48,000,000 for roads and will build from 6,000 to 7,000 miles of splendid road and will place in each State from 100 to 500 miles of fine hard road, which will not be affected by frost or spring rains and on which the farmer can haul the year round. It will be a great advantage to those living near it, but it will be a far greater advantage to the whole country because it will be a wonderful object lesson and will prove to everyone that a good, hard road used the year round, no matter what the rains are, is a good and desirable thing; it will make everyone who sees this road and who uses it want more roads just like it, and it will cause more roads just like it, and it will cause more roads just like it to be built.

While under the Brownlow Bill the building of 6,000 to 7,000 miles of splendid road is a great thing, yet it seems to many that the greatest advantage of this bill is the wonderful object lesson which 100 to 500 miles of fine road will produce when built in every State of the Union.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Reported especially for this paper by H. B. Wilson & Co., Patent Attorneys, 8th and F Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Complete Copy of any of these patents will be forwarded to any person by Messrs. Wilson & Co., on receipt of ten cents. Persons ordering Copies must give number of patent.

745323 Hog catcher, Harry Q. Carns, Basco, Ill.

745458 Electrical Incudator, Frank C. Perkins, Buffalo, N. Y.

747243 Poultry House, Gerard C. Scott, Columbus, O.

746790 Chicken or Fowl Fountain, Stephen H. Church, Los Angeles, Cal.

746799 Incubator, Henry C. Donohoe, Des Moines, Iowa.

747494 Receptacle for poultry, Thomas J. Smith, Manassas, Va.

747606 Poultry hanger, Adolph Hilderbrandt, New York, N. Y.

747677 Hen's nest, Henry A. Pierley, Portsmouth, O.

748096 Composition of ingredients for improving storage eggs, Bartolomey Bricker, Chicago, Ill.

- 748538 Heater and ventilator for Incubator. Orlando P. Shoemaker, Clay Center, Nebraska.
- 749143 Egg tray for Incubators. Chas. E. Adair, Columbus, O.
- 749144 Brooder Chas. E. Adair, Columbus O.
- 749256 Incubator. Jas. H. Boyd, Washington, D. C.
- 748802 Feed trough. Jas. J. Smith, Enid, Okla.
- 749858 Incubator. George Hacker, St. Louis, Mo.

While a great many breeds of fowls, with numerous crosses may show that you are trying all kinds to determine the best, it gives less satisfaction as well as less profit in the end. Breeding to one breed and to one type, and for one purpose in that breed, gives most satisfaction, whether the breeding is in hogs, cattle, horses or poultry.

It costs very little to get a sitting of thoroughbred eggs of some valuable variety. By using the males of these exclusively another year, and setting only the eggs from the pure-bred hens, the entire stock may be changed in two years. There is no stock in which improvement by variety by thorough breeding is so easily and cheaply made as in poultry, for is there anywhere greater difference exists between the best and the mongrel birds found in too many farmers' yards.

Where people make the greatest mistake in combining pigeons and chickens is that they allow the pigeons their liberty and do not make flying-pens. Almost as sure as the fact that there is a sun in the heavens, just so sure are chickens to have canker, if pigeons are allowed to bathe in their drinking water, but when the birds do well in confinement, what need is there that they have their liberty? If one only cares to start with one or two pairs it is very easy to accommodate them in a dry goods box, two or more feet square which may be set on a post, or nailed to the side of a building. Cut a hole in one side of a box for the pigeons to enter. Inside this box put two smaller boxes, for each pair of pigeons, these smaller ones may be eight inches square by three inches deep. On the bottom of the larger box sprinkle a little cut hay, sand or sawdust. The writer very much prefers the other two to sawdust as being cleaner, more of an absorbent and less liable to do damage if any of it is swallowed by the birds.

Rats and cats are very fond of young pigeons and for this reason it is much better to put a pigeon box in an elevated position else much loss is liable to be incurred. In starting with two pairs and a small house however, it must be remembered that if the numbers are allowed to increase, the house space must also be increased, else fewer squabs will be raised from six pairs than from two.—W. P. W.

The moth ball is highly recommended to keep down the vermin in pigeon-nests.

It is said that if two or three be placed in the bottom of the empty nests, that as the cock and hen change nesting hours, they will both be entirely free from insects. They may be put right into the nests of the fledglings where they will do no harm but will protect the birds from vermin in your lofts, go into the loft just about dark and watch the actions of the birds; if they be restless and if they seem to be stamping around first on one foot and then on the other then look out for lice.—Ex.

Pigeons that have their liberty eat no small amount of green feed. When they are confined it is a good plan to supply them with lettuce, cabbage, apples or something of the sort, but it must be given regularly else mischief is liable to follow. It is necessary that they provided salt in some form. Some pigeon fanciers hang up a salt cod-fish in the loft for the birds to pick at as a substitute for the highly recommended "salt cat," which may be made as follows: Six pounds of salt, fifty pounds of clay, one quarter pound of asafoetida, two pounds each of anise, cummin and carraway seeds. Mix well together, adding sufficient water to form into bricks. A covered box with holes in the sides, should be provided for this "salt-cat."—W. P. W.

In France the raising of market squab is an industry of much importance and it is yearly growing to be one of more importance in this country. When followed as an annex to some other business or, as a fad, it is extremely satisfactory, because a short time in the morning, a short time at night, and an occasional whole day with a refilling of the bath-pan at noon, will serve to care for a good sized flock of pigeons. It is said that vermin do not breed in pigeon droppings as they do under the chicken roosts so the loft does not need to be cleaned out oftener than twice a year when the droppings, as they do under the chicken roosts so the loft does not need to be cleaned out oftener than twice a year when the droppings may be used as a fertilizer or sold to a tannery; it is said that the sale of the droppings will provide one third of the feed.

Millet seed is now a standard food for both fowls and chicks, and is about as cheap as wheat. It contains more oil than corn or wheat, and is also more nitrogenous. By scattering a quart in the litter (such a cut straw, leaves or earth) for fifteen hens in the morning, they should be amply supplied until night when a full meal of grain or other food may be given for the finish of the day.

If you do not believe that hens need charcoal place a pan of charred wood where they can get at it, and see whether they do or not. Nothing will tend to ward off disease like charcoal.

The entrance to the larger box should be furnished with door, which if closed at night will prevent much loss from marauding cats.

Show a tes, 1903-4.

This list of shows is, as far as we know, complete. If some are omitted we will be glad to have the secretaries inform us. All dates will be kept standing until the show occurs.

- Feb 1-12—Columbus, Mich. Judge, Tucker J S Carr, secretary
- Feb 1-6—Canton, O Judge, Lambert C P Bruce, secretary
- Feb 2-6—Columbus, O W A Lott, secretary, Wooster, O
- Feb. 2-6—Pontiac, Mich. Daniel Thomas, secretary.
- Feb. 5-10—Norwalk, O. Judge, Tucker, T. P. Kellogg, secretary.
- Feb 8-12—Saginaw, Mich. Judge, Tucker J H Ashton, secretary
- Feb 8-14—Indianapolis, Ind Judges, Hewes, Pierce, Lane, Myers, Stoner, Jones C R Millhous, secretary. 2133 S Meridian street
- Feb 8-13—Syracuse, N Y D M Green, sec.
- Feb 11-13—Cambridge, O Judge, Orr Jas G Ford, secretary
- Feb 22-27—Pittsburg, Pa J C Moore, secretary. 1119 Penn Avenue.

Bocher and Lithia Kidney Tablets, 25 cents. Sterling Medicine Co., Trenton, N. J.

\$10 Buys a 200 Egg Perfect Hatcher and Brooder. Test & Illustrated Cir 2c. J. A. Chelton, Fairmount, Md.

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CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column, 1 insertion 50 cents. 3 insertions \$1.00, 6 insertions \$1.75. 12 insertions \$3.00. Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea fowls, Pea fowl, Belgian Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Rats, Mice, Dogs, Cats, King Doves. Eggs for hatching State wants. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.

PIGEON Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, giving for 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

EXPRESS PREPAID. WHITE WYANDOTTE Specialist, Exclusive business, stock and eggs in season. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Circular free. Arthur F. Hartman, Box 163, Nappanee, Ind.

BUFF WYANDOTTES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first prize stock at Erie, Painsville and Warren at \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 21 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.

THE KLONDIKE HEN—AMERICA'S wonderful new breed. Greatest winter layers in the world. Send stamp for catalog. Klondike Poultry Yards, Maple Park, Ill.

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We have demonstrated by our methods that an investment can be made in mining shares, just as safely as in any other line of business, and with far better returns. We are offering only the stocks of the various companies for which we act as Fiscal Agents.

Most of these stocks are now steady dividend payers, equalling from 9 to 15 per cent annual interest upon the investment payable quarterly. Many of them pay a much higher rate where the stocks were bought upon the first offering.

Our clientele is largely a conservative line of investors who have confidence in our indorsement and recommendation of any investment and conservative business methods. We have now nearly 10,000 regular customers throughout this country and the Dominion, and we have yet to know of a single one of them that is dissatisfied. Our plan is a perfect guarantee to an investor and our feature of combination places an investment, as we believe, beyond any possible chance of loss.

When we have placed with our customers the amount of treasury stock of any company necessary for its development, our labors and responsibilities have but just begun. We must stay with the property and our customers' financial interests therein; must see that it is intelligently, economically and honestly operated; and, having a conditional interest in the profits of the property, secondary to the interests of our customers, if we followed any other policy than that of keeping strict supervision of its management, even although it might take a much longer time than was anticipated to demonstrate the actual value of the property and place it upon an independent dividend-earning basis, we would most assuredly be negligent not only of our customers' interest, but of our own as well.

The following remark recently made regarding our firm by one of the well-known financiers of New York was both flattering and appreciated, for it expressed what we are striving for:

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Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate Mining, Oil and Smelter Investments, subscription blanks, full particulars, etc., sent free on application to all who mention this Journal.

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DeKalb, Illinois.

Getting Fertile Eggs.

It is impossible to get the same fertility of eggs during the winter and early spring as we get later on. The natural conditions are against it, but by adopting proper methods we can secure good results.

Winter fertility calls for good housing, good food good care. Practically what will induce hens to lay in winter will be about right for fertility,—with a few additions.

One or two-year-old hens are best for strong chicks. We never use pullets, as the offspring are apt to be weak. Pullets for eggs, hens for stock, is the system experienced poulterer adopt.

We see that the hens take the proper exercise. Our houses are large, and comfortable, built on the scratching shed plan. We never overcrowd the flocks, and as the scratching shed is always heavily littered there is no trouble to keep the hens at work. Twice a day—noon and night—the grain is thrown among this litter and the fowls are compelled to scratch. Good vigorous energy is highly important for good, strong fertility.

A varied bill of fare—as great a variety as possible—is another help. But there must be green food and meat in it. Clover hay turnips, beets cabbage, etc., alternated daily, if wished, and green cut bone and commercial meat scraps to make up the meat ration. The green cut bone, however, should not be given oftener than three times a week, and then only in the allowance of a pound for sixteen head of stock.

Stimulants must be avoided. Forcing for heavy egg production will not benefit fertility. By feeding peppers and other condiments, or highly seasoned conditioned powders, we can increase egg production, but but we cripple our chances in getting good, strong offspring. In this craze for big egg records, we fear the matter has been overdone. Better a flock that will average ten dozen eggs each, per year, and strong fertility, than from twelve to fifteen dozen as an average, per head, and poor results. Let pure food do the work; there is enough stimulation in that.

Changing male birds is a practice the writer adopted a number of years ago, and met with excellent success. The plan is to make one or more changes of males each week. For each man of three pens, four male birds are chosen. These male birds are generally brothers, and are about matched for comb, eye, plumage and other characteristics. We start out by putting cock No. 1; cock No. 2 in pen No. 2; cock No. 3 in pen No. 3; cock No. 4 is placed alone in a resting pen. At the end of the following week, we move cock No. 4 to pen No. 1; cock No. 1 to pen No. 2; cock No. 2 to pen No. 3, and cock No. 3 goes into the resting pen. This gives each bird a week's rest out of every four.

Alternating males, we have found, keeps them in a more vigorous conditions and there is not so much chance for favoritism.

The egg being laid, care must be taken of

it, else the germ will be killed. It is important that they be gathered from the nest several times a day, and kept on their ends in a cellar or room that does not get colder than 50 degrees. Every other day they should be turned. The sooner the eggs are incubated after being laid, the better.—F. J.

According to statistics, this country imports as many eggs as it produces. It is therefore apparent that there is unlimited room for expansion. In truth, it should be said that the poultry-business, as a business, is yet in its infancy. With the exception of a few communities, the day is now past when poultry and eggs are traded for merchandise and with the new order of things poultry and eggs are bringing a legitimate cash price. Conditions are continually being bettered for the poultry-breeder. With cold-storage methods and an increased demand for fresh eggs and juicy meat, the future for poultry-breeders is bright and promising.

Not only does the breeder get more for his poultry and eggs now, but the production of eggs from a given flock has been greatly increased. The old mongrel produced anywhere up to fifty or a hundred eggs a year; the improved hen lays from a hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and seventy-five. A few hens have produced as many as two hundred. The two-hundred egg hen is to be the standard of the future.

If eggs become rotten it is absolute proof that they were fertilized, that the germ of life started and then died.

Mining Notes.

THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

That Mexico is the coming great bullion producer of the world is evident to even the most uninterested man in the precious metals. The mineral output of Mexico from the best official records for the past year was about \$130,000,000. The exports of gold alone was \$53,983,000 silver, \$69,836,000 copper, \$18,836,399 lead, \$6,140,285. There no mention made of coal or iron, of which Mexico is beginning to be quite a producer. There are no mines in the world so far discovered that can compare in value of ore to those developed in our sister Republic. One of the newest and great coming mines is the Santo Domingo mine in Etzatlan; it is shipping ore from the 600 level of that property that yields \$16,000 to a car load.

The success that is being attained at the Home Run mine of the Douglas-Lacey Company and several other properties that are being worked in that district, and the preparations that are going ahead for other companies to begin active work give Groom Creek a decidedly prosperous air. The workman at the Alma property, adjoining the Home Run, struck a very rich ore shoot only a couple of days ago, the ore running as high as \$200 and \$300 to the ton.

G. S. BANTAMS.



Eggs from fine imported stock. Bred to lay as well as for the show room. Orders booked now for eggs to be shipped

later. Write for prices, etc.

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Has occupied this space for several issues.

Why have you not written to me?

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Send to me for the Prospectus of the United States Smelting Co., who own the Guadalupe Mine in Sonora, Mexico—do it now—buy the stock at the opening price of 5c per share.

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After the present allotment is sold, the price will be advanced.

The proceeds of this stock go to develop the property.

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The Chicago Security and Trust Co., guarantees the statements contained in the Company's Prospectus, and they advise the purchase of this stock as a safe investment.

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W. S. DORLAND, Investment Securities,
Stock Exchange Building. CHICAGO, ILL.

Aurora Has \$1,600 Ore.

RICH STRIKE AT DEPTH IN A MEXICAN PROPERTY.

ENSENADA, Mex., Jan. 1.—News just received from the Alamo camp states that a tremendous strike of rich ore has been uncovered on the Aurora group. The Aurora company, under the management of Douglas Lacey & Co., have for the last six months been devoting all their energies to the opening up of this remarkable group of mines.

It has been a theory that the different veins in these mines, which are divided by dykes, would converge at a depth of 400 or 500 feet, and that although the ore so far

encountered is of excessive value, the values would become greater with depth and the final converging of the several veins into a permanent and solid vein.

This result has been accomplished. Ore ranging up into \$1,600 to the ton has been found and the whole vein on an average assay test runs \$650 to the ton. The estimated value of the ore now exposed in the Princesa alone, on a low calculation, is over \$750,000.

This group of mines, despite their richness, are badly handicapped on account of lack of power for milling purposes. It costs \$6 per ton for wood alone to mill every ton of ore at Alamo, to say nothing of the cost of extraction, which on account of isolation

from every advantage of civilization, is excessively high.

It is currently reported that within the next six months the Douglas Lacey company will build at Ensenada a large power plant sufficient in capacity to operate their five mines and other outside mines now shut down on account of lack of fuel and power. The business men, banks and manufacturers are elated over the report that the power plant will be built in this city and the land for the site, they say, will be donated, and it will be guaranteed that Ensenada alone will take sufficient power from the new plant to pay all operating expenses. The income from the mines at Alamo would in that case be net. In its conception it was intended to locate the new plant in the Pinerias, about twenty miles north of the Aurora and Viznaga mines, but a careful survey of the situation seems to make it much more advantageous to locate the power plant here. In the first place, the cost of freighting the electric machinery to the Pinerias from the Coast would not be less than \$20,000; and, further, no power could be utilized anywhere except at the mines.

Now, with the electric power plant here, enough power can be sold to pay all operating expenses, while the telephone poles from Ensenada to Alamo can be used without additional cost for stringing the wire and oil will save fully 25 per cent. over the cost of the wood at the Pinerias, which from time to time must become more and more expensive, as the wood is cut away from the neighborhood of the plant. Should the oil supply, on the other hand, fail (which is not at all likely) there will be sufficient supply from up the coast that can be had at the present time as low as the cost of the wood at the Pinerias.

With this big power plant in operation—1,000 H. P.—the mines at Alamo could well afford to pay the same price for electric power as they now pay for wood, which is \$6 per cord, for they would have what they can never have under present conditions—enough wood to mill one-quarter of the ore supply, for it will be an easy matter to mill 150 tons of ore per day, and this power plant should be one of the largest dividend industrials in the country.

It is not a mill that is depending upon the market or sale value of its products is always worth \$20 to the ounce and the demand never lessens. That this power plant will have an increasing tonnage is evident by the constant increasing output of these valuable mines. It has been rumored that a syndicate has made an offer of several millions of dollars for the properties in the Alamo district controlled by the Aurora company.

American Poultry Farm.

Our Matings still produce the Winners, and win the Prizes for our Patrons.



Wing of "Match Mark Prince" at the head of one of our breeding pens. Match Mark Prince is a most remarkable bird in color and Markings, Clear, even surface color and nearly perfect in Eye, Comb, Legs and Shape. We value Match Mark Prince at \$100.00 on account of his valuable breeding qualities, mated with high scoring "Blue Bird" hens and pullets. A limited number of eggs from this mating at \$4.00 per 13 - \$7.00 per 26

The coming season are made up of the finest and most beautiful specimens in each variety we have ever used. These yards are selected from over 1,000 fine birds, and contain large, well matured and vigorous specimens, nearly all of them prize winners. We pack eggs in new baskets and in such a manner that they will go safely long distances by Express, to any part of the continent and hatch just as well as at home. I guarantee eggs to arrive in good order. I have shipped eggs to nearly every State and Territory, and in almost every case with good results, as I send eggs that are fresh and well fertilized by strong and vigorous male birds, and I know a good per cent of them will hatch if proper care is given. Eggs from Barred Plymouth Rocks from such sires as "Match Mark," "Blue Prince 2d," "Hero Prince 2d," "Sweepstakes 2d," "Blue Jay," 4.00 per 13; 7.00 per 26. Five other high scoring sires, such as "Prince Lea," "Champion Prince," "High Mark" and "Hustler" 3.00 per 13; 5.00 per 26 Eggs from White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns 3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Turkeys eggs 50 cents each, from eight special matings. Eggs in large numbers a matter of correspondence. Birds hatched from our matings have won the highest honors in every State in the Union.

Choice Breeding Cockerels at \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

Suitable to head any breeding yard and sure to improve your stock. 100 choice Breeding Toms and Hens \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Trios and breeding pens mated for best results; not akin. My strains are noted for their full breasts, deep bodies and broad backs, their extra heavy bone, medium, short legs, vigor and hardiness, and their brilliant and perfect marked plumage. All are first-class in every respect, from prize-winning birds, selected for their size, purity of color and exhibition qualities.

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1904. Showing matings, giving prices of fowls and eggs, also plans and cost for Poultry Houses, and other valuable information, sent free.

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We are giving our friends and patrons the benefit of our 29 Years' Experience in Mating and Breeding. We make a specialty of

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Bantams, and Pearl Guineas.

HERE IS A GOOD RECORD.

What our patrons say:

January 3d.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels you sold my friend, scored 93 and 94 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockerel breeder for. The youngest cockerel had the finest hackle I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

A. N. HILLS.

FIVE CITY PLACE, NEB., Feb. 17, 1901.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I bought some eggs of you some years ago, I like the stock better than from any I have been able to get since. Please send me catalogue and prices. Yours truly,

W. H. INGRAHAM.

Have won the grand Sweepstakes at Chicago and Rock Island shows, 1887 to 1894 on greatest number of birds scoring 90 points and over; 504 birds scoring 90 to 98½, a record never equalled by any breeder. We shall, in the future as in the past, constantly try to please our friends and patrons and also spend much time and a large amount of money each year in improving our stock of high, pure-bred fowls. Our matings for the past year have proved very satisfactory—as a reference to the scores of the young birds will show—and our breeding yards for



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CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT

CHICK FEED.



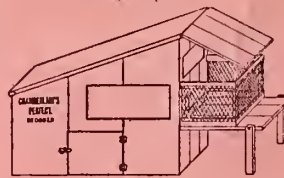
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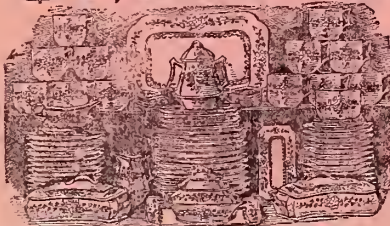
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